HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

FARMERS' JOURNAL, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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Haszard's Gazette.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, Proprietor and Publisher. Published every Tuesday evening and Saturday morning. Office, South side Queen Square, P. E. Island.

TERMS—Annual Subscription, 15s. Discount for cash in advance.

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Advertisements sent without limitation, will be continued until forbid.

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NEW FIRM.

GEORGE T. HASZARD, would respectfully intimate that he has taken into partnership Mr. George W. Owen. The Printing, Bookselling and Stationery business heretofore carried on by him, will from the 1st of January next, be conducted under the Firm of

Haszard and Owen.

Mr. Haszard will attend more particularly to the Printing department, and Mr. Owen to the Bookstore. By this means and with increased Capital, they hope especially to merit the patronage of the Public.

THOMAS DOUGLASS,

5, *PLATT STREET, NEW YORK,*

Importer and Dealer in every description of Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE,

HEAVY ENGLISH GOODS BY THE PACKAGE.

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Agent for Burlington Wagon Axles.

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BRASS FOUNDRY. AND MACHINE SHOP.

BY W. C. HOBS.

NOW open in Great George Street, on the old Stand. Old Copper and Brass bought. An Appretnice wanted.

May 18, 1854.

THOMAS MANN, TAILOR, (*Late of Upper Queen Street,*) begs to inform his numerous friends that he has just REMOVED his Business to the House lately occupied by MRS. WOOD, in POWNAL STREET, next door to Mr. Dodd's Brick Store. June2.

Eastern Mails.

THE Mails for the North side of East Point and Lot 47, after this date, will be made up every Monday evening at seven o'clock; and those for Saint Peter's Head of Saint Peter's Bay, Bay Fortune, Rollo Bay and Souris, every Monday and Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General.

General Post Office, Jan. 9, 1855.

JOHN T. THOMAS

WILL be obliged to all persons indebted to him, (by Note of Hand, or Book Debt), by an immediate settlement.

Mails.

THE Mails for the neighbouring Provinces and the United States, will be made np and forwarded, on and after the 1st of Januaay, via Cape Traverse and Cape Tormentine, every Monday morning at 10 o'clock, and every Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock; and Mails for England will be made up at the same hour on the 8th, 12th, 22d and 26th January, and 6th, 9th, 19th and 23d February.

THOMAS OWEN, Postmaster General.

General Post Office, December 28, 1854.

Tenders for Steam Communication.

Colonial Secretary's Office, P. E. Island, November 27, 1854.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until the 27th day of February next, (1855,) from any person or persons willing to contract to run, for one or three years, a good and sufficient Steamboat, of competent power, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, twice in each week, between Charlottetown and Pictou, and once in each week between Charlottetown and Bedeque, from the opening to the closing of the navigation in each year, and on such days and hours in the week as may be appointed for that purpose by the Government.

Tenders will also be received to contract to run, for one or three years, a good and sufficient Steamboat, of competent power, to carry Her Majesty's Mails, three times in each week, between Bedeque and Shediac, during the like above named period in each year, and on such days and hours as may be appointed by the Government.

Each of these Steam Vessels must be fitted and provided with good accommodation and capacity for the conveyance of Passengers and Freight; also have on board competent Engineers, and be sufficiently manned, furnished, and equipped for the performance of the service, and be subject to the approval of Commissioners to be appointed by the Government.

GEORGE COLES, Colonial Secretary.

SUBSTITUTE FOR GAS.

FOR SALE at the Subscriber's Store, Forty Boxes of *SPERM* and *COMPOSITION CANDLES.* Also, a quantity of Olive and Pale Seal *OIL*, a prime article for Lamps.

ROBERT HUTCHINSON.

Charlottetown, Dec. 13th, 1854. Isl. Ex. Adv4in

Charlottetown Mutual Insurance Company,

Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1848.

THIS COMPANY offers the best guarantee in case of loss, and accepts Risks at a saving of fully 50 per cent, to the assured.

The present reliable Capital exceds £1700. Persons having property in Charlottetown, or vicinity, should lose no time in applying to the Secretary of this Company for Policies or Information.

☞ One of Philips' Fire Annihilators has been purchased by the Company, for the benefit of persons insured in this Office. In case of Fire, the use of it can be obtained immediately, by applying at the Secretary's Office.

W. HEARD, President
HENRY PALMER. Sec'y and Treasurer.

Secretary's Office, Kent Street, August 5th, 1853.

Equitable Fire Insurance Company of London

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS for P. E. Island.—*Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Charles Hensley, Francis Longworth, Esq., Robert Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Dawson, Esq.*

Detached Risks taken at low Premiums. No charge for Policies Forms of Application, and any other information, may be obtained from the Subscriber, at the Office of G. W.Deblois Esq. Charlottetown.

H. J. CUNDALL.

April 7th, 1854. Agent for P. E. I.

ALLIANCE

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANE COMPANY, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

CHARLES YOUNG, Agent for P. E. Island.

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London.

CAPITAL £500,000 Sterling. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 2d Victoria. A Saving Bank for the Widow and the Orphan.

T. HEATH HAVILAND, jr. Agent for Prince Edward Island.

☞ Office, Queen Square, Charlottetown.

September 5, 1853. Isl

Books just Published.

The Spelling Book Superseded.

OR

A new and easy way of teaching the spelling, meaning, and pronunciation of all difficult words in the English Language, with exercises on verbal distinctions,

By ROBERT SULLIVAN, L. L. D.

☞ The above work has been printed principally for a firm in New Brunswick, a few copies are for Sale in this Island.

Price 1s 3d.

THE MINISTER'S FAMILY,

BY THE

REV. W. M. HETHERINGTON.

AUTHOR OF

A HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

☞ The above Book of 304 pages, has just been printed for a firm in New York, a few copies have been retained for Sale in this Island. It is an interesting and entertaining work, as the following extract from the preface will shew :—

"When the Author of the following little work states, that it is not only "founded on facts," but is indeed almost devoid of any fictitious admixture whatever, he would not be understood to assert, that the events of the narrative occurred exactly in the order and connexion in which they are related, and befel the members of exactly such a family as is here described. Had this been the case, the production would have been merely a biographical treatise, with the real parties thinly veiled under fictitious names. Such is not its nature ; and yet there is not a character, attempted to be drawn, nor an event of any importance narrated, which is not an exact transcript of some character or event that occurred within the range of the Author's own knowledge. At the same time, it is hoped that the work contains nothing which, even were it divulged, could in the slightest degree prove offensive or painful to any person to whom it may be conjectured to refer.

But, while both facts and feelings are, in a very strict sense, true, the names of persons and places are intentionally and entirely fictitious in every instance but one. The name here referred to is that of her Royal Highness the Princess AUGUSTA, in the incident related in the last part of chapter 8. That incident occurred precisely as there related ; and the Author thought it due to the Illustrious Lady to record this specimen of that frankness, benevolence, and kindly considerate attention to all around her, by which her Royal Highness is distinguished. Having in this one instance withdrawn the veil, he avows it, and states the reason,—hoping also to preclude the inference, that what remains more concealed may on that account be considered the less real. Where he has not withdrawn it, he trusts it will be allowed to rest ;—and believes that any attempt further to withdraw it, will prove ineffectual, as not even the discovery of the writer would necessarily unravel the texture of that curtain which he has chosen to draw over his truthful tale,—or involve such an application of it to individuals as might injure the feelings of the most sensitive.

Price 3s bound in Cloth,

HASZARD & OWEN Queen Square.

Just Published,

THE

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ALMANAC,

FOR 1855.

Containing the present Government of the British American Colonies, Imports, Exports and Revenue of this Island, and all the usual lists of Courts, Magistrates, Commissioners, &c., &c.

GEO. T. HASZARD, Queen's Square.

DEATH OF "OLD HUMPHREY."

THE WRITER FOR THE YOUNG.

The pleasant writer for the young, who has long been known to the literary world by the quaint cognomen of "Old Humphrey" is now no more. His arduous mental labors, that hardly had an interruption for many years, had last summer nearly worn away his physical strength. A gentleman from America, who then made a visit to his house, found him scarcely able to converse, and so reduced, as to be unable to make exertion without distressing pains. His last illness was protracted during ten months: and he died calmly, being in his sixty-seventh year. He suffered greatly in his advanced age, not only from the general weakness to which we have alluded, but continual severe affliction; yet his double infirmity was borne with a serene fortitude, that was the admiration of every Christian who watched his decline. His piety furnished to those around him a golden example of patience and gentleness; and his faith sustained his own heart, and made him joyful, in the midst of sorrowing friends.

His approaching dissolution he contemplated with beautiful serenity of mind, and he frequently expressed a desire to depart before sickness should finally waste away his life. Among his last words were—"I never think of death, but I think also of heaven; they are so connected in my view." Thus, to the lesson of piety which he sought to inculcate in others during his life, he added the Christian example of his own happy death.

The real name of "Old Humphrey" was George Mogridge. He was a native of England, and born at Ashted, near Birmingham, in the year 1787. In his youth, he was trained to earn his livelihood by manual labor, but he early betrayed an activity of mind, and an originality of thought, which gave promising indications of a genius too restless and genuine to be confined within the space of a mere craftsman. It was noticed by his employers that while he was performing the ordinary duties of his daily avocation, his mind would for hours be absent from the work of his hands.

His education was not then inconsiderable, and he began to write for a small newspaper, published in his native town. Encouraged by his success he was led to devote much of his youthful energy to the pen; and he diligently applied himself to perfect his style, and discipline his thought.

In 1814 he became connected with the Religious Tract Society of Great Britain. His introduction to its especial notice was on account of a tract he published, entitled "The Sabbath Breaker Reclaimed." It was favorably regarded by the members; and he was induced to write others of a smilar character—all of which were marked with vigorous originality, and were happily adapted to the working classes, for which they were directly designed. He was the author of one hundred and fifty of the publications of that Society.

But his greatest popularity was acquired from his productions signed "Old Humphrey." These were articles in various periodicals, and for the most part were of a moral and religious character. The aim of the writer was to awaken earnest thoughts of life, and to afford such a solace for the leisure hour, as would not merely gratify the idle, transient fancies of the reader, but kindle in his heart a love for nature and for God, and lead him to seek his happiness in truth and virtue.

These genial effusions were subsequently collected into volumes, and being extensively circulated, were made to accomplish a great work of usefulness.

Other and numerous volumes of a similar character were prepared, in which, however, the author did not in every instance retain the name of "Old Humphrey." He never entirely abandoned the *nom de plume* by which he rose into popularity; but he became known also as "The Old Sea Captain," "Old Anthony," "Grandfather Gregory," "Ephraim Holding," and "Old Allan Gray." In fact, whenever he thought, that his lessons would be rendered more effective by altering the name and age of the teacher, he never hesitated to do so; and in some instances he even adopted a female character, and became "Aunt Upton," and "Grandmamma Gilbert. He wisely judged, that many young people prefer their grandmothers to their grandfathers, and their aunts to their uncles.

Of the series of volumes for the young, put forth by "Peter Parley," Mr. Mogridge was the author of *nine* volumes.

The most of his books have been published in this country by the Carters, and many have been gathered into the libraries of Sunday Schools, where they are fulfilling a great mission of usefulness, and where "Old Humphrey" has long been regarded as one of the most interesting and instructive of Sunday Shool teachers. Those which are, perhaps, most valued, comprise the series entitled successively—"Learning to Feel," "Learning to Think," "Learning to Act," and "Learning to Converse." But all his Sunday School volumes are, without exception, interesting and valuable.

The voluminous writings of this excellent man from a desirable contribution to the literature of young readers, and will long perpetuate his memory, now that his prolific pen is no longer productive.

SHOEBLACKS.—The *fourth* Society for employing boys from the London Ragged Schools as street-shoeblacks, has just been originated in Southwark. The Central Society employs fifty boys, clothed in red. The Committee for North London, under Mr. Bowyer, employs twenty boys, with a dark blue uniform. "The East London" Society, originated by the Rev W. W. Champneys, employs eighteen boys, in light blue uniform, with red badges beautifully worked; and the "Southwark Society," under the supervision of the Rev. W. Cadman, sent forth twelve boys on Tuesday last, clad in yellow uniform. Besides the boys employed in these several bodies, there are about 200 others who ply the trade each on his own separate account.

DEATH OF DR. KITTO.

We regret to have to announce the death of the Rev. Dr. Kitto, which took place at Canstadt, near Stuttgard, on the 25th ult. It appears that the reverend doctor, owing to protracted ill health, had repaired to that place with his wife and family—with the exception of one son, who remained in London—in compliance with the recommendation of his medical advisers. At first the change appeared beneficial; but, soon after his arrival there, his infant boy died of the then prevailing epidemic, diarrhœa; and a few weeks subsequent, his eldest child, Miss Kitto, who was not quite twenty years of age, was attacked with the same malady; and having been some time previously afflicted with dropsy, she also speedily died. The effect of these severe visitations on a man so isolated from the ordinary resources of human companionship as was Dr. Kitto, may easily be anticipated. He was exhausted by a series of severe attacks, the last of which deprived him of the power of speech. He was speechless, although sensible, to the last; and he expired, in the fifty-first year of his age, calmly, relying, in the moment of death, upon the atonement of the Saviour.

Much sympathy was excited throughout the Christian public on the announcement of Dr. Kitto's distress, and exertions were made in Edinburgh, as well as in London, Glasgow, and other places, to raise contributions for his relief. Something will still require to be done, as the pension of $500, granted him by the liberality of the Queen, terminates with his life. We understand that his friends contemplate a petition to Government to continue the annuity to his family; and we feel assured, that their efforts will be supported by the approval of the public; for the claims of so useful a writer as Dr. Kitto cannot be easily forgotten.

THE CROWN OF ENGLAND.—The crown of England is a costly "bauble," bedazzled with value enough to found three or four public charities, or a half-dozen moderate colleges. There are twenty diamonds round the circle, worth $7500 each, making $150,000; two large centre diamonds, $10,000 each, making $20,000; fifty-four smaller diamonds, placed at the angle of the former, $500; four crosses, each composed of twenty-five diamonds, $60,000; four large diamonds on the top of the crosses, $20,000; twelve diamonds contained in fleur-de-lis, $50,000; eighteen smaller diamonds contained in the same, $10,000; pearls, diamonds, &., upon the arches and crosses, $50,000; also one hundred and forty-one small diamonds, $25,000; twenty-six diamonds in the upper cross, $15,500; two circles of pearls about the rim, $15,000. Cost of the stones in the crown, exclusive of the metal, $559,500.

General Canrobert is, by repute, son of the great Napoleon, by Madame de Rainey.—The secret of his birth was made known to him by his mother on her dying bed. He is acknowledged by all to be a man of honour and of lofty mind, much regarded and esteemed in his military capacity by Lord Raglan and the British troops in general. His authority is hardly questioned. He is the first Frenchman, perhaps, who has thoroughly appreciated the high qualities of the British soldier; which he has condensed in the one term "solidity.",

Lord Brougham has introduced into Parliament a Bill for enabling the holder of a Bill of exchange to recover upon it at once, when "noted" for nonpayment, without going through the preliminary procedure of an action, *unless* a defence is disclosed on affidavit and application before a Judge.

The Indian Prince, Maharajah Marrenge Sing Mahinder Baradon of Puttialah, has landed at Bordeaux, with the intention of visiting England, sending before him, as is said, the trifle of 400,000*l*, in credits on bankers at London and elsewhere, to make his journey agreeable. At Bordeaux, in place of going to the hotel, he bought a house, and furnished it in the Indian style. The day after his arrival, this eccentric personage drove to a maker of caps and bought a whole batch of them, which he pitched one by one out of the window, to an expectant populace, by way it is supposed of distributing *largesse* on his arrival in France.

RAGS.—A writer in the *London News* says, that hundreds of tons of rags and similar material, are being sent from Liverpool to the United States. He adds that "a large quantity of this consists of jute, to make a paper used for envelopes and similar purposes in America, but which hitherto the public taste has been too fastidious to use here. They have there acquired great skill in working it up with other materials that will not whiten or bleach, and thus produce a handsome and strong paper."

FINANCES OF EUROPE.

From the N. Y. Observer.

The following statement of the financial condition of the powers engaged in the present war will be studied with careful interest.

Some inquries have been instituted as to the existing public debt of Great Britain. It is an interesting inquiry, because any sudden increase of that debt affects unfavourably our own market. The debt at the peace of 1815 was £864,800,000, and had decreased in January, 1854, to £770,923,000. The total debt at 3 per cent. was £508,000,000; at 3 1-4 per cent. £218,000,000; and the debt of Ireland, £39,000,000; miscellaneous, £5,923,000. Total, £770,923,000; with an annual charge of about £27,800,000.

France is burdened with a smaller public debt, but it may be well questioned whether her financial resources are comparable with those of the former.

The public debt of France consists in *Rentes* at 3, 4 and 4 1-2 per cent., amounting in January, 1853, to 5,576,952,000 francs or £223,078,000 sterling.

The deficit in French revenues has been very extraordinary since the year 1840, amounting in the year 1847 to the enormous sum of 257 millions of francs.

Turkey is in a poor condition to withstand the heavy drafts for the current war. The war against Russia, which led to the treaty of Adrianople in 1829, left the Ottoman Empire greatly embarrassed. By that treaty, Russia not only stipulated to be paid an indemnity of 10,000,000 ducats for the expenses of the war, but brought in a bill of indemnity to Russian subjects and merchants to the extent of 1,500,000 ducats. The provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia were to be kept as security by Russia until these sums were reimbursed. By the treaty of 1834, Russia consented to a reduction of 2,000,000 of this debt.

The revenue of Turkey arises mainly from an oppressive income tax; by which the *Dime*, or tithe, of all productions of the land, including fruit, grain, cattle, &c., was appropriated to the Government. This annual revenue at a late date was 731 millions of piastres, or £6,645,450 sterling.

The piastre is estimated at 110 per pound sterling. The growth of wheat and other grains in Egypt has seriously declined of late years; while that of Turkey has increased from 78,000 quarters to 1,400,000 in 1853.

Austria is in a worse condition than either of the three Governments before-named. The deficit of revenue for some years past has been great, and the budget for the current year, 1854, shows a deficit of 95,000,000 florins, or about 70,000,000 dollars.

These tabular and official exhibits serve to show an increasing drain upon each, for some years. England is a borrower; so also are France, Turkey and Austria. Each is in the market for heavy loans, as the mere beginning in the extraordinary expenses of the year, and these vast expenses will require years to liquidate.

While the public debt of Russia is specifically known, we are not so well informed as to the internal resources and wealth of that great Empire. It is known, that the gold regions under the control of Russia yield very largely, and are a large source of revenue to the government. We have reason to believe, that the financial affairs of the Empire are better managed than those of nearly all the European governments. The first Russian loan of any extent taken in England was contracted for by the Messrs. Rothschild in the yeas 1822, at five per cent. per annum.

Another loan of £5,500,000 was taken by Baring Brothers in 1850, being at 5 1-2 per cent. loan, taken at 93 per cent., and reimbursable by a sinking fund of 2 per cent. The interest on this loan is payable at their banking house, and the first set of bonds were repayable in January 1852. The public debt in the aggregate is relatively small, and has but slightly increased since 1849.

In addition to this, the government has a large sum of *credit notes* in circulation, guaranteed by the reserve of precious metals. This issue amounted in January 1853 to 311 millions of roubles.

The total imports and exports of Russia for 1848—1851, were as follows:

Imports.	Equivalent to
1848	$134,335,000
1849	144,250,000
1850	144,272,000
1851	150,850,000

Exports in 1851, 97,394,000 roubles, equivalent to about seventy-three millions of dollars. The Custom House revenues were in 1848, 31,210,000 roubles; in 1849, 31,960,000 roubles; and in 1850, 30,529,000 roubles.

THE PUSEYITES.—An advertisement has appeared in the London journals for "funds in aid of the defence of the doctrine of the real presence."

LAY MOVEMENT IN THE ENGLISH CHURCH.—A movement amongst the laity of the Church of England, headed by the churchwardens of several metropolitan parishes, has been commenced, with the avowed object of arresting the progress of High Church principles.

SPANISH HUMANITY.—Several ladies of high rank in Madrid, are endeavouring to get up a Society for preventing cruelty to animals; and even, it is said, to preach a crusade against bull-fights.

POSTPONEMENT OF FESTIVE PARTIES.—All festive parties (says the *Globe*,) are postponed, in consequence of the universal sympathy felt for the misery of many, and the anxiety for news which so entirely absorbs all other subjects, and engrosses the public mind.